THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK, MAIN-ST.

J. COBB & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. J. Cobs, W. J. Fullen.

TERMS.

THE REGISTER will be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made strictly in advance, for...\$1 50 Dolivered by carrier, paid sirictly in advance.

If not paid within six months, 50 cents ad-No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprie-

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Stewart's Building, over R. L. Fuller's store. Middlebury, May 27, 1856. 6

JOHN W. STEWART, MIDDLEGURY, VERMONT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

DR. WM. M. BASS

Would inform the citizens of this village and vicinity, that his present residence is the first door south of the Court House, where he will be in readiness to attend calls in his pro-fession, and will accept gratefully a shareof Middlebury April 22, 1856.

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Rutland, June 4, 1855.

The Future Life. How shall I know thee in the sphere which

Doetrn.

keeps The disembodied spirits of the tomb? When all of thee that time could wither sleeps

And perishes among the dust we tread? For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain If there I meet thy gentle presence not; Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again

In thy serenest eyes the tender thought. Will not thy own meek heart demand me there ?

That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given ?

My name on earth was ever in thy prayer, And must thou never utter it in heaven? In meadows fanned by heavon's life breathing

In the resplendence of that glorious sphere And larger movements of the unfettered

Will thou forget the love that joined us

here? The love that lived through all the stormy

And meekly with my harsher nature bore and deeper grew, and tenderer to the last, And shall it expire with life and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light Await thee there and thou hast bowed the will

In cheerful homage to the rele of right, And lovest all, and renderest good for ill. For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell

Shrink and consume my heart, as heat the and wrath has left its sear—that fire of hell-

Has left its frightful scar upon my soul. Yet though thou wear'st the glory of the

Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name, The same fair thoughtful brow, and gentle Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the

Shalt thou not teach me in that calmer home, The wisdom that I learned so ill in this-The wisdom in which is love-till I become Thy fit companion in that land of bliss,

Miscellaup.

The Miracles of Kings in Old

In his History of England, Mr. Macauley gives us a rapid sketch of an an-cient and royal practice now long abro-gated. The ceremony of touching persons afflicted with scrafula had come down almost unaltered from the darkest of the dark ages to the time of Newton and Locke. The Stuarts frequently dispensed the healing influences in the Banqueting-house. The days on which this miracle was to be wrought were fixed at sittings of the privy-council, and were solemaly notified by the clergy in all the parish churches of the realm. When the appointed time came, several divines in full canonicaes stood around royal bousehold introduced the sick. A passage from the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark was read. When the words, 'They shall lay their hands on the sick, and thy shall recover," had been pronounced, there was a pause, and one of the sick was brought up to the king. His majesty stroked the ulcers and swellings, and hung around the patient's neck a white ribbon, to whi was fastened a gold coin. The other sufferers were then led up in succession; and, as each was touched, the chaplain repeated the incantation- They shall lay their hands on the sick, and they Then came the epistle shall recover." prayers, antiphonics, and a benediction. The service may still be found in the Prayer-books of the reign of Anne. Indeed, it was not till some time after the accession of George I, that the University of Oxford ceased to reprint the Office Healing together with the Liturgy. Theologians of eminent learning, ability and virtue, gave the sanction of their authority to this mumery; and what is stranger still, medical men of high note believed, or affected to believe, in the balsamic virtues of the royal hand. We must suppose that every surgeon who attended Charles II was a man of high repute for skill; and more than one the surgeons who attended Charles II. has left us a solemn profession of faith

them is not ashamed to tell us, that the gift was communicated by the unction administered at the coronation ; that the cures were so numerous, and sometimes ted to any natural cause ; that the failures were to be ascribed to want of faith on the part of the patients ! that Charles once handled a scrofulous Quaker, and made him a healthy man and a sound churchman in a moment; that, if those who had been healed lost or sold the piece of gold which had been hung round their necks, the ulcers broke forth again, and could be removed only by a second touch and a second talisman not wonder that, when men of science gravely repeated such nonsense, the vul-gar should believe it. Still less can we wonder that wrotches tortured by a dis case over which natural remedies had no power, should eagerly drink in tales of preternatural cures; for nothing is so eredulous as misery. The crowds which repaired to the palace on the days of healing were immense. Charles II, in the course of his reign, touched near

100 000 persons. The number seems to

dissolution of the Oxford parliament, the press to get near him was terrific. In 1682 he performed the rite 8,500 times. In 1684 the throng was such that six or seven of the sick were trampled to death. James, in one of his progresses, touched 800 persons in the choir of the cathedral of Chester. The expense of the ceremony was little less than \$50 000 a year, and would have been much greater but for the vigilance of the royal surgeons, whose business it

was to examine the applicants, and to distinguish those who came for the cure from those who came for the gold. William had too much sense to be dured, and too much honesty to bear a part in what he knew to be an imposture.

"It is a silly superstition," he exclaim ed, when he heard that, at the close of Lent his palace wes besieged by a crowd of the sick. "Give the poor creatures some money, and send them away." one single occasion he was importuned into laying his hand on a patient. "God give you better health," he said, "and more sense." The parents of scrofulous children cried out against his cruelty; bigots lifted up their hands and eyes in horror at his impioty; Jacobites sareastically praised him for not presuming to arrogate to himself a power which be longed only to legitimate sovereigns; and even some Whigs thought that he acted unwisely in treating with such marked contempt a superstition which had a strong hold on the vulgar mind; but William was not to be moved, and was accordingly, set down by many High Churchmen, as either an infidel or a pu-

Emerson on English Character. Connected with the high material de-

ritan.

velopment of the English nation, is their passion for utility. They love all the mechanical powers the Planders draughtborse, the waterfall, and the sea and the wind to bear their freight ships. Their toys are steam and galvanism. They are heavy at the fine parts, but adroit at the coarse-nor good in jewelry and mosaic -- but the best iron-mas ters, colliers, wool combers, and tanners in Europe. Their success in agriculture, in resisting the elements, in the manufacture in the indispensable staples, is miraculous You dine with a gentleman on venison, pheasant, quail, pigeons, poultry, mushrooms, and pineapples, all the growth of his estate. They study in their building, in the order of their dwellings, and in their dress. The Frenchman invented the ruffle, the Englishman added the shirt, He wears a sensible coat buttered to the chin, of rough but solid and lasting texture. ey have distured the taste for plain substantial bars shoes and coats throughout Europe. They look to the essentials in their diet, in their arts and manufactures. In trade, the English believe that nebody breaks who ought not to break. The love of details, the not driving things too finely, constitute that dis patch of business which makes the mercaptile power of England. In war, they rely upon the simplest means. They do not like ponderous and difficult tacties. They adopt every improvements in rig, in motor, in weapons, but after all believe that the best stratagen war is to lay your ship along side of the enemy's ship, and bring all your guns to bear on him until you or he go to the buttom. They do not usually shed their blood for a point of honor, or a religious sentiment, and never for a whim-they have no Indian taste for a tomakawk dance, no French taste for a badge or a proclamation. But if you offer to lay hand on his day's wages, on his cow, or his right in common, or his shop, the Englishman will fight to the erack of doom. He concentrates all political rights in the right to his own dinner. The questions of freedom, of taxation, of privilege are money questions. If capable of larger views, the indulgence is expensive, costs great crises, or accumula tion of mental power. Steeped in beer and flesh-pots, they are hard of hearing and dim of sight. They cannot well read a principle except by the light of fagots and of burning towns.

The English character is founded on a practical utilitarian basis. Their in-tellect is essentially logical. They are jealous of minds that have much facility of association. They are impatient of plation They cannot conceal their con tempt for sallies of thought whose steps they cannot count by their wonted rule They are impious in their skepticism of theory; in high departments they are eramped and sterile; but this practical logic has given them the leadership of the world. Their universal power rests on the national sincerity. Their veracity is innate in their animal structure. They are blunt in saying what they think sparing of promises, and they require plain dealing in others. They hate shuffling and equivocation, and the cause is damaged in public opinion, on which any paltering can be fixed. An Englishman habitually understates, avoid the superlative, checks himself in compliments, and alleges that in the French language one cannot speak without lying. They love reality in wealth, power, hospitali ty, and do not easily learn to make a show and take the world as it goes They are not fond of ornaments, and if they wear them they must be gems. Plain, rich clothes, plain, rich equipage, plain, rich finish throughout their house and belongings, mark the English truth They confide in each other-English be lieve in English. In the power of say ing rude truth, no men surpass them Their ruling passion in these days is a terror of humbug. In the same proporadherence to your own,

But their love or truth is combined with a singular want of imagination and

sentiment. Their slow temperament makes them less rapid and ready than the people of other countries. English wit comes afterwards. This duluess makes their attachment to home, and their adherence in all foreign lands to their home habits. The Englishman who visits Mount Rina, carries his teakettle to the top. Their oyes seem to be set at the bottom of a tuppel. They affirm the one small fact they know, with the best faith in the world that nothing else exists. As their own belief in guineas is perfect; they readily apply the pecaniary arguments as final. Examples of English stolidity are the ancedotes of Europo.

They are good lovers, good haters, and slow, but obstinate admirers. In all things they are very much steeped in their temperament, like men bardly awaked from deep sleep, which they enjoy. Their habits and instincts cleave to na ture. They are of the earth, earthy, full of coarse strength, rude exercise, butcher's meat, and sound sleep. Any hint for the conduct of life, which reflects on this animal existence, is looked on with suspicion, as a threat to stop the supplies. A saving stupidity masks and protects their perception as the curtain of the eagle's eye. The Englishman is intensely patriotic, for his country is so small. His confidence in his own nation makes him provoking incorious about other na tions.- He dislikes foreigners. When he adds epithets of praises his climax is "so English." When be wishes to pay you the highest compliment, he says oI should not know you from an Eng-

HISTORY OF THE OLD OAK IN CON-NECTION WITH THE CHARTER OF CONNEC TICUT -The Charter of King Charles II for the Colony of Connecticut, arrived in Hartford in 1662, probably in the month of September, though the procise time is was publicly read to the assembled freemen of Connecticut, and was declared to "belong to them and their successors." and the people ovinced their gratitude by appointing a Committee to take charge of it, under the solomnities of an outh, and to preserve this palladium of the rights of the people. It contained many liberal provisions as may be seen examining it in the Secretary of State's office, where the original copy is still preserved with care. It was the organic law of Connecticut till the pres-

ent Constitution took its place in 1818 In 1686, the General Government of New-England was dissolved by James II, and a new Government was instituted, with Joseph Dudly as President of the Commissioners. Connecticut refu-sed to surrender, and when the third writ of quo warrando was sent to ber. Gov. Treat, in January, 1687, called a special session of the Assembly, which refused to accede to the demands of the new King. They still held to their Charter. In March, another special session was convened, but still the representatives of the people refused "surrender" In May they met again in regular session, under the Charter, and

reelected Treat as Governor. On the 31st of October, 1687, Sir Edmund Andross, attended by members of his Council, and a body guard of six ty soldiers, entered Hartford to take the Charter by force. The General Assembly was in cossion. He was received with courtesy, but coldness. If a courted the Assembly room, and publicly demanded the Charter. Hemonstrances were made, and tho session was protracted till evening. The Governor and his associates appeared to yield. The Charter was brought in and laid upon the table. Sir Edmund thought that the last moment of the Colony had come, when suddenly the lights were all put out, and total darkness followed ! There was no noize, no resistance, but all was quiet. The candles were again lighted, but the Charter was gone! Sir Edmund Andress was disconcerted. He declared the Government of Connecticut to be in his own hands, and that the Colony was annexed to Massachusetts and New-England Colonies, and proceeded to appoint officers. While he was doing this, Capt. Jeremiah Wadsworth, a patriot of these times, was concealing the Charter in the hollow of Wylly's Oak,

now known as the Charter Oak. In 1689, King James abdicated, on the 9th of May of that yene, Gov. Tron and his associate efficers, resumed the government of Connecticut under the Charter, which had been preserved in

the Old Hollow Oak. INSTINCT OF Honses -It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincipnati Times, that some of the horses in the service of the Fire Department become entirely rest-less, and seem anxious to "be off" the moment the fire bell commences ringing - and though gentle at other times, are no sooner in the trances of an engine than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of the firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather se riously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of Fire Company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hicked in a cart, and driving leisurely along the street, when the fire bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling. started for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he come to the engine, when, in turning the corner he upset the cart. Mr Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel of the cart passed over him, crushing his ribe.

LE The English are a people scattered by their wars and affairs over the face of the whole earth, and homesick From the Transcript and Eclectic. Letter from Ethan Spike. Honney, 1856

Mr. Eprron :- We ar all sinful, accountable critters-to-day we grow up like a green hay horse planted by the water rivers-to-morrow we are down like Jonah's gourdstick. Mortal critters is made subject to vanity and none can tell the day thereof. I believe all the foregoin is scripter and in my sitooation, very eddyfyin.

It did seem to me that I was not praoud—that I was kinder bum proof agin all airthly vanities, an that I could stand any amaount of blushin onners a generous publick could bestow,-but I've been weighed in the balance an kicked the beam. I do believe I'm as praoud as a Cock-tu:key with a new set of tail feathers. The sudden an onexpected manner in which I ris, per haps aceaount for it. As Sinsinnaty was called from the place, so was I tuck from choppin fire wood to my present sitooation. Ef I'd been kinder boosted up by degrees-ef I hadn't ris right up at wunst-'twould a bin different. As tis,

My feelius is ondescribable, twoomultoons, amilbyons an fast risin. All my vitals seem to be singin comick songsconspickerous among which is, ' flate Kerlumby,' . All raound my bat' an the

Rogno's march. I want ter know what I'd best do baout soshaytin with the neighbors. I dont want to be hard on them, but it seems sort of proper that a body should magnify his offic. It sartinly stans to pater an reason both that that should be a leetle difference atween a parson elevated by a apontinashus outbust of the sovein will to high places in the perlitikal Judy-Kature an civil ambiguily an a common every day feller crit-Leastways them is my sentiments, an I should like to git your idees on it Cos of a feller aint ris by gettin into of fis whats the use gittin into it enyway My idea offers has bin that offis should looked up to, an in course, of you look up to the offis, you natterally take in the inhumberance of that class with the same

But, as I said, I don't want to be hard oronjust. I only want a proper line of demorkation atween paowers that he and paowers that beent. As yet I haven't done much absout it. I've bin kinder settin up with Patience Pillsbury lately, but as her father's never been in offisthough he was eandydate for hog reef twice, an run daoun both times, I felt I couldn't do less than let her know that a quite a heap of difference tween Mr. Spike un E. Spike, Esq. So tother night comin agut of meetin, i hope to helter of that ere gal didn't come right up an hitch on my arm jost as though she'd a toral obalcenable right. I jist drew p to my full statooary. 'Marm,' said

dividocal, says L. ' Lord Ethan,' says she, ' what do you

'specrantly you ar mistaken in the in-

mean ? don't I know you?' ' Ef you do,' says I, 'the acquaintance aint mootoon!-I don't know you anyhow! So savin I shook her off, and was marching off as diguified as Gineral Crimcal, when that tarnal gal flew at me jist like a settin hin, and of Ben Pea-body hadn't smoothead, her with the hadn't smoothered hat, my two eyes would have gone for it, sartin. As tis my face looks though I lin rightin a match with a wild cat and

come off second best.
Republicks sint half so engrateful as I used to think they was. Wantin offis and gettin only is altogether different. In the fast condition I used to think everything was arong and cussed everybody near everything looks jist abaout right, and I love all my feller critters everywhar, exceptin of course that ere seratebing gal, niggers, an them as den't vote sour side

Curos hasw modest merit is sure to be faound nout sooner or later, taint in its natter to lay hid long, though twos considerable time afore mine spraouted so as to be seen an noticed. But its all nout now. I'm appreciated : I'm a magnatary of the land ; I'm a plilar of State; a prop of the constituation on one of the ain stays of the eternal perladyum of hewman indurance.

I wish I was more mecker, but its no use, I can't be. Perhaps some thar ar laows in the common errowd may think its proper easy to be meek, but ef they ever find theirselves in my situonsion, (I hope they won't till I got a better) they'll be raffer upt to find it easier to preach than practyse.

Sich byfalutin emotions rise continuo ally in my bussum, sich patriotic swel-lins and heaving; why of I had the toungs of Greeks an Jewsharp, with saoundin brass an tinker symbols couldn't give expression more'n the' I was stean blind. Sometimes there's a blazin feeling comes over me, and I long to do something for my country. At sich times it realy seems of I should eatch a feller saying or doin anything agin the constituotion, I'd pitch into him like 76 e of I didn't think he could lick me

I'd kill a mexican in a minit ! The press has done the harnsome thing in noticing my permetion. I ellers went in for ontramelled presses, I shall now go deeper. I was the orther or anyhow I orter bin, for its my sentiments, of the lines commencin Here shall the press the people's rights

The lion heat the unicorn, &c. &c.'

I am praoud of the press, raoud of my country and praoud of myself— Hooray for all three-long may they wave!

I haint egzactly defined my position on many of the exsytin topicks of the day, beleivin that a publick carikatoor, which I man am -haint no bisness to keep his idees ropped up in a napkin ; I hereby otherise you, as my regular oranswer all questions, perlitikal morrill

an religious-provided I aint asked to commit myself for or agin anything per

I suppose the news of my elevation haint had time to get to Yourope yet. As I shall natterally be anxious to know how they feel abaout it in the old world I hope you'll publish what the fermin papers say. Not that I keer greatly for ef they go for peice, very well; of they want war I shall be raound.

Respectively yours, E. SPIKE, Esquire. Curious Dving Scenus .- According

to Fielding, Jonathan Wild picked the pocket of the ordinary while he was exforting him in the cart, and went out of the world with the parson's corkserew and thum-bottle in his hand. Petronious who was master of the ceremonies and inventor of pleasures at the court of Nero, when he saw that elegant indulgence was giving place to coarce debauch ery, perceived at once that his term of favor had arrived, and it was time to die He resolved, therefore, to anticipate the tyrant, and disrobe death of his paraphernalis of terror. Accordingly, he entered a warm bath, and opened his veins, composed verses, jested with his familiar as-sociates, and died off by insensible degrees. Democritus, the laughing philosopher, disliking the inconveniences and nfirmities of a protracted old age, made up his mind to die on a certain day; but to oblige his sister, he postponed his de-parture until three feasts of Ceres were ver. He supported nature on a pot of honey to the appointed hour, and expired by arrangement Jerome Carden, a celebrated Italian physican, star-ved himself gradually, and calculated with such mathematical accety, as to hit the very day and hour feretoid. When Rabelais was dying, the Cardinal sent a page to inquire bow he was, Rabelais joked with the envoy until be found his strength declining, and his last moments approach. He then said, "Tell his cminence the state in which you left me. I am going to inquire into a great possibility. He is in a snug nest; let him stay there as long as he can cartain; the farce is over." When the famous Count de Garmmont was reported to be in extremity, the King Louis XIV., being told of his total want of religious feeling, which shocked him a little sont the Marquis de Dangeau to beg of him for the eradit of the Court, to die like a good Christian. He was scarcely able to speak, but turning round to his Counters, who had always been remarkable for her piety, he said, with a smile, Countess, take care, Dangeau will filch from you the credit of my conversation."

MR. D'ISRAPLLI ON AMERICAN EXPANsion. —In the House of Commons, on July 25, Mr. D'Israeli rose to make his promised review of the session, on the technical motion of a return for the number and titles of the bills that had been dropped during the session. He observed tolook to our relations with the United States. There is a policy with regard to the United States which would look with the utmost joalousy and litigious spirit -upon the progress of the United tates-which thinks that quy adtheir territorial limits, is opposed to the commercial interest and feelings of the political influence of England. Well I am not of that opinion; I am of a contrary epinion. I do not mean to say that you can deal with this question of the United States in the same divisions in which you did the questions. I think, although nothing can be more monstrous than attempts on the part of the inhabtants of the United States to take the possession of civilized powers-to atcompt to appropriate, for example, the Canadas or Cuba -although these violations of national law would meet, in the case of the United States, I do not doubt, the same retribution, the same just punishment as violation of public law by any other country. I yet cannot forget that the United States, though independent, are still colonies, and are influenced by colonial feelings, and that when the come in contact with large potions of ter ritories aparoely populated, or inhabited by a sparce population of indolent and careely intelligent men, it is impossible for them to resist the desire of that expansion, which is so far from being injurious to the interest of England that it contributes to the wealth of England and though I must only whisper it, diminishes the wealth of the United States. I am, therefore, opposed to the policy which views with jealously the advance of these communities. I apprehend on these three subject of foreign policy in which this country may be called upon to act, there are distinct opinions, and that it is idle to pretend that parties have censed, because on all subject men are of the same opinion."

Lord Palmerston did not reply to this

potion of the address, of the honorable

THE ANT THAT FIGHT ITSELF - The insects, as I have often said are countless; swarm everywhere and over anything. Their tenseity of life is most amusing I have told you of the manner in which one half of a bull-dog ant lights the other if out in two. I saw an instance of it just now. One giant cut one in two that was annoying him. The head im-mediately seized the body with its mandible, and the body began stinging away manfully at the head. on for half sa hour without any diminished signs of life ... this is what they al-Instead of dying, as they ought to do, they set and fight away for bours, if some of the other ants do not come and carry them away-whether to eat them or bury them we know not .- Howitt's Australia.

Addison County Fair.—Premiums Awarded, Sept. 24th and 25th, 1856.

Durham and Hereford Bulls, 2 yrs. old and upwards. 1st, Charles L. Smith, Bistol,

2d, R. J. Jones, Coruwall, 3d. Wheeler French, Addison, Gratuity, H. and A. S. Dean, Salisbury. Grade Bulls, 2 yrs. old and upwards.

1st, A. D. Hayward, Addison, John Cardell, Middlebury, 3d, L C. Thorn, Addison, Durham and Hereford Yearling Bulls. 1st, Nathan Grave, Lincoln, Devon or Ayrshere Bulls, 1 year old.

1st, N. A. Saxton, Waltham, 4 00 Grade Bull, 1 year old. 1st, Jared A. Foot, Cornwall, 3 00 Durham or Hereford Cows, 3 yrs old or upwards-in calf past season. 1st, Ichabod Sherman, Panton, 5 00

2d, C. L. Smith, Bristol, 34. R. J. Jones, Cornwall, Grade Cows, 3 yrs. old or upwardsin calf the past season. 1st, J. D. Barton, Waltham,

2d, J. D. Barton, " 3 00 3d, Frederick Smith, Middlebury, 2 00 10 Best Coxes from one town.

1st, Town New Haven, Working Oxen, 5 yrs old or upwards, 1st, S. F. Brovort, Addison, 2d, S. L. Wright, Cornwall, 3d, N. A. Saxton, Waltham, 2 00 Ozen, 4 yrs .- Broken.

1st, Austin Smith, Addison, 2d. John O. Hamilton, Bridport, 3 00 Gratuities-Jonathan Sooley, Middlebury.
John D. Barton, Waltham, 2 00

Charles L. Smith, Bristol, 1 00 H. F. Hayden, Middlebury, 1 00 10 Yoke Ozen from one town. ist, Town New Haven, 10 00 Yoke 3 years old Steers, broken.

1st. E. A Gulley, Addison, 2d. A. Hubbard, Whiting, 3d, Ichabod Sherman, Panton, Yoke 2 yrs. old Steers -broken.

lst, H. F. Hayden, Middlebury, 3 00 24, Josish Cowles, New Haven, Yoke one year old-broken. 1st, C. L. Smith, Bristol,

Grade Heijers,2 yrs. old. 1st, Harry Goodrich,

Wheeler French Yearling Heifers. 1st, N. A. Saxton, Waltham, 2d, Solomon Allen, Panton, Bull Calf.

1st, C. L. Smith, Bristol, 2d. W. Sherman, New Haven, Gratuity-Frederick Smith, Middlebury, Heifer Calf. 1st. R J Jones, Cornwall.

2d. Wheeler French, Addison, Horses-Pair Matched Horses-horse or mare. 1st, R. P. Satterlee, Ferrisburgh, 5 00 Solon Lapham. Bridport,

3d, E. Vallette, Middlebury, 3 00 Single Driving Horse or Mare. 1st, Dr. G. S. Gale, Bridport, E D. Bush, Shoreham, 3d, S. P. Nash, New Haven, Stallions, 4 yrs. old and vmoards.

1st, D A. Benuitt, Bridport, 5 00 2d, Z Nearing, Orwell, 3d, David Hill, Bridport, Stallions, 3 yrs old. 1st, J. H. Sprague, Jr., Waltham, 4 00

2d, J. H. Everest, Addison, 3d, Charles Sprigg, Addison, Stallions, 2 yrs. old. 1st, Noble Grovenor, Bridport, 2d, C. P. Morrison, Addison,

3d, D. A. Sunderlin, Bridport, 1 00 Stallions, 1 year old. 1st. H. F. Hayden, Middlebury, 3 00 2d, Solon Lapham, Bridport, 2 00 3d, Jason Davenport, Middlebury, 1 00

Breeding Mare, in foal past season. 1st, Edwin Hammond, Middle-Hiram Rich, Shoreham. 3d, H. F. Hayden, Middlebury, 2 00

Sucking Colts. st. Edwin Hammond, Middlebury, I. Jason Davenport, 1 00 3d, H. F. Hayden,

Mare or Celding, 3 yrs. old. 1st, Horatio Sanford, Cornwall, 3 00 Joseph Wiswell, Shorebam, Rollin Dunshee, Bristol, Mare or Gelding, 2 yrs. old.

1st, C. H. & E. S. Stowell, Cornwall, 2d, Nelson Richards, Panton, 3d, 15 C Smith, New Haven,

Mare or Geldung I year old. 1st, G. W. Wooster, Cornwell, 2d, R R. Wright, Middlebury, 3d, D. C. Linsley, Swine - Boar.

1st, Romeo Peck, Cornwall, 2d, C. H. Stowell, Cornwall, 3d, Cyrus Porter, Middlebury, 2 00 Some that has borne pigs -past lst, C. R. Ford, Cornwall, Josiah Cowles, New Havon,

3d, A. P. Beman, Litter Pigs 5 or more, under six months 1st, C. B. Ford, Corowall, 2d, C. J. Bowdish, Weybridge, 3d, A. P. Beman, New Haven,

Sheep-Spanish Merino Bucks, 2 yrs. old and upwards. 1st, W. R. Sanford, Orwell,

2d, N. A. Saxton, Waltham,